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between the allied nations, the author does not contemplate the creation of any new administrative machinery.

To many readers the feasibility of Mr. Jebb's plan of union will doubtless appear more or less problematical. The union, it is to be noted, is not to be based upon the consciousness of common race; no dream of Anglo-Saxon dominion is suggested. In the purposes of the alliance the French in Quebec, the Maoris in New Zealand, and ultimately, the Boers in South Africa would be expected to co-operate. The alliance would rest essentially upon the advantages, both sentimental and material, supposed to be derived from membership in the big and indefinite something called the British Empire.

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**Lord, Eliot; Trenor, John J. D., and Barrows, Samuel J.** *The Italian in America.* Pp. xi, 268. New York: B. F. Buck & Co., 1905.

The Italian in America is one of a projected series dealing with the nationalities that are making up the composite American. The preface states that "to welcome and utilize what is essentially good and helpful, even if yet imperfectly developed, is in the judgment of the authors the true American policy." A fair estimate of our Italian immigrants is just now timely and valuable. Recently a few magazine articles have called attention to the Italians' thrift, morality and temperance, their growing prosperity even amidst the city slums, and their tendency to adopt American ways in the second generation. "The Italian in America" brings together all this material, supplementing it with descriptions of Italian communities near large cities and in the South, with an outline study of the Italian immigration law, and a discussion of the "inheritance and progress of united Italy." This latter discussion does not, however, convince the doubting that the downtrodden and ignorant peasants of southern Italy have been transformed into fit subjects for American citizens by contemplating their country's historical greatness. What would be of more value, are detailed studies such as Mr. Brandenburg attempts, of the character of these people in their own homes.

Perhaps the most valuable chapter in the book for those unfamiliar with the agricultural possibilities of Italians is "On Farm and Plantation." Mention is made of truck gardening near large cities, such as New Haven, Norfolk, Baltimore, Memphis, Washington or New York; grape growing at Canastota, N. Y., and in the wine belt of Ohio and Pennsylvania; strawberry plantations at Independence, La.; truck farming at Vineland, N. J.; agricultural colonies at Daphne and Lamberth, Ala., in Texas and Mississippi, and the famous Asti, California. Unfortunately there is no discussion of the means by which the penniless immigrant, who is landed in New York, may be placed on distant farms with a speedy prospect of the money returns for which he is so anxious. This, indeed, is the crucial point of the question of distribution. Moreover, no distinction has been made between the established colonies and those communities which have grown up as a result of unassisted settlement.

Mr. Barrow's chapter on pauperism, disease and crime is of interest, for

it shows that the facts do not substantiate the popular belief that these newcomers are fit subjects for the almshouse, hospital and prison.

The book as a whole is general in its treatment, somewhat objectionable because of frequent quotations, and partakes too much of the loose character of magazine articles. Such chapters as that on the "Privilege and Duties of Italian Citizenship" could easily be spared. Some facts regarding naturalization, vote buying, office holding, or the relation of Italians to the Irish in large cities would be of practical value.

The spirit of the book is much to be commended. It makes an admirable introduction to a subject which requires more detailed study and first-hand familiarity with existing conditions.

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*Hammonton, N. J.*

**Oppenheim, L., LL. D.** *International Law: A Treatise.* Vol. I, "Peace." Pp. xxxvi, 610. Price, \$6.50 net. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

It will be a matter of general rejoicing amongst students of international law that in the first volume of this treatise, we have at last a comprehensive treatment of the Law of Peace. Mr. Oppenheim has done more than to systematize the results of prior investigation. In every chapter his work gives evidence of independent research and independent thought. The author also shows a remarkable faculty for clear and concise formulation which means so much for the development of international law.

Another merit is that the method of treatment adapts this work equally well to the jurist and to the student. The references which precede each section are selected with excellent judgment and will be invaluable to those who wish to make more detailed investigations. In his method of treatment the author shows a keen appreciation of the forces that have contributed toward the development of international law. His treatment of the analogy between the development of international law and the growth of the private law is one of the most suggestive chapters of the book. With many of the treatises on international law, the great difficulty has been that they have failed to treat the subject as part of the general process of juristic evolution. The result has been a vagueness in treatment and a vagueness in method which has contributed much toward the retarding of the development of the subject. In this first volume of his work the author shows that he clearly appreciates this defect in the usual method of treatment. Taken all in all Mr. Oppenheim has given us the best treatment of the Law of Peace that we have as yet had.

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**Unwin, George.** *Industrial Organization in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.* Pp. viii, 276. Price, \$2.50 (7s. 6d.). Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1904.

Mr. George Unwin's contribution to the economic history of England is likely to prove of equal interest to the sociologist, the economist and the his-